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WILSON BLAMED AT REPUBLICAN MEET

N. W. Durham and Charles P. Lund Denounce Wilson Administration.

The republican party opened its campaign in Cheney last Wednesday night with a rally at the Normal school auditorium. A special train brought speakers and candidates from Spokane. The speakers of the evening were N. W. Durham of Spokane and Charles P. Lund, a former trustee of this institution, Senator W. J. Sutton presented.

Senator Sutton first introduced Charles Hibberd, chairman of the republican central committee of Spokane county, who spoke briefly of the importance of the county and state tickets. Opposed to the strong county ticket of the republicans, he said, the democrats were offering to the voters a "stickier" ticket, offering to the people new candidates who had not been as elected at the primary election. He congratulated the people of Cheney on the excellence of the Normal school.

N. W. Durham spoke on national issues, which, he said, "ought not to be issues." He admitted that he could understand how people might differ on the question of tariff or the disposal of the Philippine Islands, but he could not understand, he said, how Americans could differ when American lives and American property were at stake. His whole address was a bitter denunciation of the Wilson administration, which he accused of vacillation and ineptitude.

The policy of President Wilson and his former secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, the speaker characterized as "shameful and criminal." "Men and women have been slain by hundreds on our southern border," he said. "And villages have been sacked. The blood is unavenged." 

Supporters of Mr. Wilson admit these things to be true, but say, "He kept us out of war." "But we have not been kept out of war. By flip-flopping and vacillating we have invited one outrage upon another. Had there been a demonstration of force in Mexico in the beginning, there would be a different story to tell today." Mr. Durham maintained that the present administration had violated the tenets of the Declaration of Independence and the sacred constitutional rights of American citizens. The Amendment law, the "so-called but mis-called" eight-hour law, he said, was a wage-increase law, "pure and simple." A special interest, he said, represented less than one-fourth of the voting population of the country, went down to Washington and forced the president and congress to enact radical legislation without due thought.

(Continued on Page Four.)

KINNINKINICK WILL BE CONTINUED AS QUARTERLY

The student body of the institution voted unanimously at assembly last Wednesday morning to discontinue the publication of Kinnikinick as a monthly magazine and to accept the State Normal School Journal as a weekly newspaper in its stead. Mr. J. E. Buchanan, of the department of physical science, said that the Journal would be increased from a two-page to a four-page newspaper. Kinnikinick, he said, would be published as a quarterly magazine. The first issue will be published by the faculty, and the others by the various graduating classes.

The Journal was designed primarily, as was stated in the opening editorial, to act as a medium of communication between the institution and the editors of the state. The favorable reception given it by the students, however, led the members of the faculty committee on student publications to consult the wishes of the student body with regard to the adoption of it as a weekly newspaper. A staff of reporters and assistant editors will be formed immediately, Mr. Buchanan said.

KINGSTON BACK FROM EAST

Ceylon S. Kingston, vice principal of the Normal school, has returned from an extensive visit to eastern schools and universities. Mr. Kingston visited three normal schools in the state of New York, two in Michigan, and three in Wisconsin. He visited three normal schools in Illinois, including those at Normal and at Champaign, one in Kansas, one in Nebraska, and one in Colorado. He was also at the University of Michigan, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Chicago. Mr. Kingston said that the purpose of his trip was to study the following topics: (1) The course of study in two and three year normal schools; (2) systems of registration and plan of student record system; and (3) buildings and equipment.

Faculty will talk shop. Faculty meetings will be devoted to a study of advanced educational topics twice each month.

Students have special assembly. Every Wednesday will be special students' assembly day. Mr. J. William Hoppe will preside.

NORMAL FACULTY SPEAK AT W. E. A.

Faculty members of Normal School will address W. E. A.

Dr. Charles E. Abel of New York City, one of the prominent members of the "Ford Peace Mission" to Europe last year, will give the principal address at the thirteenth annual convention of the Washington State Educational association, which will be in session a Spokane from October 25 to 28. Other prominent speakers will be Dr. Ernest C. Holland, president of the State college at Pullman, President E. P. Weddington of the University of British Columbia and M. P. Shaw, key, state superintendent of public instruction of West Virginia. The following faculty members of the State Normal school at Cheney are on the program:

Curtis M. Crain, head of the department of education; Alfred W. Phillips, of the department of mathematics; Hope Mowbray, supervisor of primary grades in the training school; Josephine Fitzgerald, assistant of grammar grades in the training school, and Mrs. Louise Anderson, of the hot lunch department.

Mr. Mowbray is scheduled for three addresses. He will speak on the following subjects: "An Hour of Problems," "The Art of Questioning," and "Causes of Success Among Teachers.

Miss Mowbray will speak on the subjects of "Good Work and Busy Work," and "Methods in Academic Subjects." Miss Fitzgerald will have charge of some of the discussion in the kindergarten section. Mrs. Anderson will give a report of the committee on hot lunches. Mr. Phillips will discuss "The Development of a Mathematical Sense.

Bulletin. The enrolment of the Normal school has passed the 600 mark already. Mr. Swan, superintendent of the school, announced yesterday, in last week's issue of the Journal, the number given was 390. This story was true so far as the office directory was concerned, but the directory needs revising to include the names of the many students who were somewhat late in enrolling. -Ed.

HAWAIIAN SINGERS COMING

Sons of Kamehameha will sing for students.

Kekulea's Hawaiian quintet, October 13, is the first number of the Normal school lyceum course for the year 1917-18. The Criterion Club will be here on December 13, Judge Alden on January 26, the Lindo-Gordon company, Southern Stories, on February 7 and John Kendrick Bangs on April 13.
THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL JOURNAL

Published every Tuesday at the State Normal School by students and faculty.

EDITOR
J. Olin Gippsian

Subscription Price, $1.00 Per Year.

(The names of all reporters will be published as soon as possible. The staff is permanently organized.)

Address communications to editor.

THANK YOU.

The popular reception given to the first issue of the Journal by the student body of the Normal school has led to a slight change of policy on the part of the newspaper. The Journal was designed primarily as a medium thru which the editors of the state might become better acquainted with the activities of the institution. Now the year has gone by, and the Journal will be a two-fold: To advertise the Normal school and to furnish the students with something of interest. The emphasis will be placed upon the latter. The editor appreciates the splendid spirit of cooperation which has been given already by students and faculty, and asks that each and every one exert himself or herself to make the Journal representative of the life of the institution. News from all departments of the institution will be gladly received. No one activity will be given ample space. Make the Journal your newspaper. You can do this by reporting correctly all of the news relating to the institution.

FACULTY CHATS.

President Showalter's signed editorial in this issue of the Journal is the first of a series of such articles to the preparation of which the faculty for exclusive publication in the Journal. Each faculty member will be permitted to select his or her own subject, and therefore, will be to discuss those problems in which he or she is most vitally interested. The Journal considers this department its most valuable feature.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Day after tomorrow we shall celebrate the dawn of modern history; for on that day, 424 years ago, Christopher Columbus, an obscure Genoese sea captain, sailing under the flag of Spain, first sighted the shores of the western world.

This exploit of Columbus, who was denounced by the nobility of those times as a fanatic as well as a heretic, was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that it was made at a time when Europe was emerging from the darkest period of her history. The previous 10 centuries had witnessed two great barbarian invasions of Europe (huns and Mohammedans) from the Roman empire of eastward borders of Teutons, Slavs, Hungarians, Vandals, Huns and Mohammedans; had seen a helpless spectator during the dark ages and the feudal period, while the process of fusion of Teutonic barbarism and Roman civilization was taking place, and the Teutons were learning in the costly school of trial and error to understand and manipulate the complex civilization of Rome. Living as we do in an age of enlightenment, it is difficult for us to understand the enormous handicap which Columbus worked to his effort to overcome rigid adherence to tradition and superstition.

Having convinced himself of the feasibility of reaching the riches of India by sailing west, Columbus set out to secure government aid in order to reach his goal. Finding that "a prophet hath no honor in his own country," he appealed to the Portuguese government. His confidence was shamefully betrayed by officials of that government, and he then set out for Spain to enlist the aid of Ferdinand and Isabella.

He waited patiently for many years in Spain in the hope that he might secure aid. At last he set out for Cuba, convinced that he could secure help from Spain, but a messenger overtook him and persuaded him to return to the Spanish court.

Ferdinand and Isabella, in an outburst of gratitude over the final expulsion of the Moors from Granada, consented to fit out a small fleet at the port of Palos.

Early in August the expedition, consisting of three small vessels, sailed from the unknown west. After weeks of suffering, made necessary by superstitions and rebellious crew, the island of San Salvador was sighted on October 12, 1492. The history of America had begun.

Columbus made four voyages to the new world, but died without realizing that he had discovered a new continent. Because he did not return with the hope for wealth, he was shamefully neglected, and his last years were emblazoned by sorrow and want. Friendless and penniless, he died on May 20, 1506.

To the eternal disgrace of both Europe and America, the land which Columbus discovered has been far too large for one less worthy than Columbus. Our annual observance of the discovery is but meager recognition of the great service performed.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

During the past decade lawmakers of the nation and the states in this country have written 60,750 laws, occupying 10,600 pages of the statute books. But in the same 10 years the parliament of England, legislating in part for the British Empire as well as for Great Britain and Ireland and their subdivisions, enacted only 1,800 laws.

Are American laws bad? It certainly would seem so as to place the staggering record. It is appalling, not merely in its volume but in the superficialness, not to say the meanness, of the whole mass of legislation. Does it mean that we have to lend our new ideas in education.

At any rate it can be made here to point out the reasons for the many great changes that have taken place since the time of our early history nor to enumerate events and alterations that have led to our new ideas in education. But your attention is directed to the fact that our national government now contributes many millions to public education; that it has been made incumbent upon the states to provide free public education to "all the children of all the people."

Every state in the union now provides for public schools from the common treasury, the ablest men being secured to do the work directly. It is declared to be the first necessity of our government, and the greatest need in the preparation of citizenship.

The state not only provides the means for public education, but it has also enacted a compulsory education law which demands the parent to provide the necessities and send the child to school regularly. More than half a million men and women are engaged exclusively in the work of teaching in the public schools of our country. Elaborate and expensive buildings have been provided for public educational centers. Books and equipment have been provided at public expense.

Public officers are charged by the laws of the state to enforce all rules and regulations which guarantee the best possible conditions within our public schools.

The public as a whole supports this great American institution, not only willingly, but enthusiastically, and it is hoped that future generations of the American people will do the same.

Public education has now come to be the greatest enterprise of our country. It is strikingly a public enterprise, and is demanded not only as a public necessity, but as an opportunity for our country to secure the training which is so necessary to the proper kind of industry.

Capital and labor.

There is only one way in which the relation of capital and labor can be rendered satisfactory. That is by, in the first place, regrading labor as a human relationship of man with men; and, in the second place, to regard labor as part of the general partnership of energy which lies behind the success of business and business enterprise in this country. So long as labor and capital stand up to the interests of both are injured and the prosperity of America is held back from the triumphs which are legitimately its own.

Labor is not a commodity. It is a form of cooperation, and if I make a man believe in me, know that I am just, that I want to share the profits of success with him, I can get 10 times as much out of him as if I thought he was my antagonist. And his labor is cheap at any price. That is the human side of it, and the human side extends to this conception, that the laboring man is a partner of his employer.—Woodrow Wilson.

Life.

To what, O Love, can I compare
This passing life of ours?
To a bow, full seeming fair,
Which floats a few short hours.

At daybreak soft it glides away,
Seduced by gallant wind,
To disappear at close of day—
And leave no trace behind—

—Henry B. Tierney.
Spokane "U" at Normal Friday

Spokane University and Normal will meet next Friday.

The football season for the Normal school will open next Friday after the season-long campaign for the Normal school on the Normal gridiron for the first conference game of the season. The prospects for a Normal victory are much better than last year, Coach Fertsch said last week. There are four letter men back in school again. Two of these men will fill responsible positions behind the line.

The Normal team will play games with Spokane university and Whitworth, also, Mr. Fertsch said. What's more, he said, probably be the most dangerous opponent with which the local team will have to contend this year.

The baseball team of the Normal school was unbeaten last winter. Six games were played. All of the games were played on the home grounds and in the last inning by one score.

NORMAL TO GIVE PROGRAM

Normal School Students and Faculty will Entertain Teachers.

Students and faculty of the State Normal school at Cheney will give a complimentary program for teachers of eastern Washington at the joint meeting at Spokane, October 23.

A meeting of the presidents of the three normal schools of the state of Washington, will be held at this place on October 23.

The faculties of the three normal schools of the state will visit this institution during the W. E. A.

no belief that their children should be whipped. The consequence is that this punishment is sometimes given by the teacher—or sometimes by a classmate of the pupil. This, then, is an injustice to the pupil. The punishment should primarily come from the parents of the pupil.

"Formerly boys were dressed as men and girls were dressed as women. Why? Because the people of those times believed that boys were little men and that girls were little women. But times have changed. Now boys are dressed as boys and girls are dressed as girls. Why? Because now we recognize that boys are not men and girls are not women.

"I believe in the cultivation of habits in the kindergarten and up to the third grades it is compulsory. Between the fourth and sixth and seventh grades the influence is partially compulsory. The critical period of a child's public school career is when he is in the sixth and seventh grades.

The greatest opportunity a teacher has is to become the pupil's friend, in order to attain this, a teacher must have an interest in the pupil's future. In order to have an interest in the pupil's future, it is necessary to become friends of his children, and teachers should apply it more in their teaching than they do."
JUNIOR COLLEGE IS MARKED SUCCESS

Junior College at Everett Is a Success, Says Mrs. Preston.

Junior high schools and junior colleges, where tried, have proved successful experiments in the state of Washington. This is the observation of Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, who has written a letter to Mr. John C. Allen, principal of the Cheney high school, informing him of the progress of the work. Mrs. Preston's letter follows:

"The city of Walla Walla is the only place of importance in the state that has established a junior high school. The establishment of the school, grew, to some extent, out of the overtaxed condition of the high school building. The school is successful and will probably become a permanent feature of the Walla Walla school system.

"A number of places in the state are following the "six-six" plan, but the practice is confined to the smaller rural and town districts. More often, however, the eighth grade is brought in with the high school and taught by the high school teachers.

"The city of Everett is the only district in the state that has established a junior college. This college has been in existence a year. Its total registration for the year was 42, 20 of whom entered at mid-year. Thirteen completed a full year of college work, which will be accepted by the university, state college and normal schools of the state. Its success for the year has been so encouraging that its continuance and further development are now practically assured. The instruction was given by the regular members of the high school faculty.

"As these departures from our regular system of instruction are comparatively new in this state, we have as yet issued no bulletin covering the work."

WASHINGTON CONGRESSMAN DEFENDS RURAL CREDITS BILL

(By C. C. Bull)

The state of Washington has made wonderful development during recent years along agricultural lines in spite of the exorbitant rates of interest charged our farmers. Two decades ago we produced only $6,000,000 of wheat, while last year our production exceeded $5,000,000 bushels. Washington ranks fourth among the states in the production of spring wheat, and in 1913 ranked fifth in both fall and winter wheat. In the average yield per acre of winter wheat only two states surpassed the state of Washington.

The rapid development of the apple industry has thrived that state, and especially in its district, has never been equalled at any time or in any place in the history of this country.

In 1909 our apple production was 738,978 bushels. Last year we produced 2,900,000 bushels of apples. Not only do we produce large quantities of apples, but we produce the finest quality apples in the world. The apples which won the world's sweepstakes at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco were grown in the state of Washington, in my own district, near the town of Brewster. The apples of Wenatchee the 'Valentine' valley, North Central Washington, in fact, of the whole Inland Empire country surrounding Spokane, are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Yet there are literally hundreds of thousands of acres of land in this state that is capable of producing more fruit and grain which are barren because men are without capital to develop the land.—In House of Representatives, May 13, 1913.

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